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TWO TREATIES CREATE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR MAINTAINING PEACE, REALIZING PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF KOREA!

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech At Pyongyang Citizens' Rally

The Party and Government delegation of the DPRK headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, came back home on July 15 in Pyongyang after successfully finishing its good-will visits to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 15 from Pyongyang.

More than 300,000 Pyongyang citizens welcomed enthusiastically the home-coming of the delegation. A big Pyongyang citizens' rally was held that day at the Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang, to welcome the delegation. At the rally, Premier Kim Il Sung delivered a speech, the main points of which follow:

* Our Party and Government delegation paid good-will visits to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for 15 days at the invitations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China. We have successfully finished the work of the delegation entrusted to us by the party and the government and come back home.

* Through our visit to the Soviet Union, we could see the Soviet people's magnificent struggle for the construction of Communism and the fruits of their labor. The Soviet people are achieving great results in overall communist construction under the correct guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Khrushchov. Soviet industry is further equipped with modern techniques and industrial output is rapidly increasing. Soviet agriculture is also highly mechanized and the socialist agrarian system is showing its matchless superiority. The Soviet peosle's material and cultural welfare is improving and their life is full of joy and hope.

* During our stay in the Soviet Union, our delegation had a talk with party and government leaders of the Soviet Union. As the result of the talk, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was concluded between the two countries and agreements were signed on Soviet economic and technical assistance to our country. **(Long and stormy applause and cheers)**

* All this is a manifestation of invincible solidarity and close mutual cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. Friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, formed historically and strengthened and developed through bitter struggles and ordeals on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are unshakable and eternal. **(Long and stormy applause and cheers)**

* Our Party and Government delegation's successful visit to the Soviet Union was followed by its visit to the People's Republic of China. During our delegation's stay, though it was very short, in the People's Republic of China, we could see with our own eyes the Chinese people's struggle for socialist construction and the fruits of their labor.

* The Chinese people are gaining tremendous results in socialist revolution and construction under the correct guidance of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Firmly united around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the entire Chinese people were fighting to turn their fatherland into a great and powerful socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, science and culture, heroically overcoming serious natural disasters confronting them. **(Applause and cheers)**

* During our stay in China, our delegation held an earnest and friendly talk with party and government leaders of China. As the result of the talk, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was concluded between the two countries. **(Long and stormy applause and cheers)**

* All this clearly shows traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples established through bloody struggles. No power on earth can destroy this friendship and solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China, and their friendship and solidarity as well as the prosperity of the two countries will be immortal and eternal. **(Long and stormy applause and cheers)**

Premier Kim Il Sung

* The conclusion of the Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union and between Korea and China is the most important outcome of the visits of the DPRK Party and Government delegation to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

* By concluding the two treaties, our country has been still more closely connected with our two great neighboring countries—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China—through an invincible alliance. This demonstrates a great friendship and solidarity among the Korean, the Soviet and the Chinese people who are advancing with the same ideas to achieve the same aims. **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* The conclusion of these two treaties also demonstrates the international unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and deals another big blow at the imperialists and the international reactionaries who are resorting to atrocious machinations to destroy the unity of this camp and estrange socialist countries from each other.

* The two treaties are a manifestation of the aspirations of our three peoples to safeguard peace– treaties of a defensive nature to protect our three peoples' security and revolutionary gains from imperialist aggression, and of a thoroughly peace-loving nature to frustrate war-provocative schemes by the imperialists in Korea and the Far East and to preserve and consolidate peace.

* The treaties do not contradict peaceful unification of our fatherland, but rather create a favorable condition for preserving peace in Korea and realising peaceful unification of the country by checking aggressive maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists.

* The two treaties accord not only with the interests of our people but also with those of the Asian peoples, in particular, and those of the world peoples, in general, who are fighting for peace, national independence and social progress. The treaties will make an important contribution toward curbing aggression and war-provocative schemes by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists in Asia and toward strengthening peace in the Far East and the world. **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* The most important international duty imposed upon our party and people is to make a contribution toward strengthening the might of the socialist camp and achieving the cause of the international working class by successfully fulfilling, first of all, the Korean revolution and constantly consolidating solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries.

* Under the leadership of our party, our people ensured the victory of socialist revolution during a short period after the war, tiding over obstacle after obstacle, and have won enormous results in socialist construction. By building powerful foundations of socialism, we have succeeded in creating a solid stronghold for peaceful unification and further prosperity of the fatherland. At the threshold of the Fourth Congress of our party, the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of our working people are witnessing a new upsurge. Looking far ahead into the brilliant prospect of the Seven-Year Plan and firmly united around the party, our working people are rising vigorously in the nation-wide Flying Horse movement for scaling the high peak of socialism. There is no doubt that our work will proceed more smoothly and that the condition of our country will be getting better and better in the future. **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* Today, the U.S. imperialists are driven to a corner in South Korea and their colonial rule is confronting a total catastrophe. Infinitely encouraged by socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the South Korean people are continuously and stubbornly fighting against the U.S. aggressors and for peaceful unification of the country. The outcome of the recent visits of our delegation to the Soviet Union and China will be another encouragement to the South Korean people fighting against the U.S. occupationists.

* The U.S. imperialists are trying to cut out of the catastrophe, which confronts them, by hoisting military fascist rule of terror there, barbarously suppressing people and intensifying tension. Whatever machinations they may resort to, the U.S. aggressors can in no way save the catastrophic situation in South Korea and frustrate the fighting spirit of the South Korean people, nor can they hamper the magnificent advance of the Korean people for peaceful unification of the fatherland and socialism.

* Today, the Korean people are guided by a Marxist-Leninist party inheriting their brilliant revolutionary tradition and trained through bitter struggles and trials. Our people have absolute confidence in their party and are united like steel around it. We have in our hands mighty political power and an adamantine revolutionary base with solid political and economic foundations. The Korean people have great and reliable allies like the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in the struggle for their just cause. We can look forward to positive support from the peoples of the whole of the socialist camp as well as from peace-loving peoples the world over. Our people will certainly accomplish peaceful unification of our fatherland, tiding over all difficulties and obstacles.

(Stormy applause and cheers)

* United more solidly around the party, all the people should continuously wage a more stubborn struggle for further strengthening our socialist position and for further promoting peaceful unification of our fatherland. Raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in close concert with the peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, our party and people will resolutely fight for the common cause of peace and socialism and successfully defend the eastern outpost of the socialist camp to the last in the future, too. **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* Long live the eternal and immortal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Soviet people! **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* Long live the eternal and immortal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Chinese people!

(Stormy applause and cheers)

* Long live the invincible unity of the socialist camp! **(Stormy applause and cheers)**

* Long live the Korean people!

(Stormy applause and cheers)

* Long live world peace! **(Stormy applause and long and thunderous cheers of "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" and "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!")**

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FULL TEXT OF KOREAN-CHINESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

On July 15, a joint communique was published between Korea and China, in connection with the visit, to China, of the DPRK Party and Government delegation headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 15 from Pyongyang. Following is the full text of the Korean-Chinese Joint Communique:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China, a Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from July 10 to 15, 1961.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and the other members of the delegation visited Peking and Hongchow, and were accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Chinese people. The cordial meeting of the noble envoys of the Korean people with the Chinese people was another most vivid demonstration of the profound brotherly friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

During this visit, Comrade Kim Il Sung and all the other members of the Party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met and held cordial conversation with Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Liu Shao-Chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-Lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Korean Party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and a Chinese Party and Government delegation headed by Comrade Liu Shao-Chi, held cordial and friendly talks on the question of further consolidating and developing the relation of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries and on major current international problems, and reached complete agreement of views.

Also taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chou En-Lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Teng Hsiao-Ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Peng Chen, Chen Yi, Li Fu-Chun and Ho Lung, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Lo Fui-Ching, Vice-Premier of the State Council.

Also taking part in the talks on the Korean side were Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kim Kwang Hyup, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of the National Defense; Li Jong Ok, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Chairman of the Heavy Industry Commission; and Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In accordance with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of mutual respect of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference on each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and mutual assistance and support, the two parties signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. The two parties agreed that the signing of this treaty was an important new milestone in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. This treaty will effectively safeguard the peaceful construction of the two countries, promote a common upsurge in their socialist cause, and help preserve Asian and world peace.

During the talks, the two parties reaffirmed that they would remain consistently and unswervingly faithful to the Declaration of the 1957 Moscow Meeting and the Statement of the 1960 Moscow Meeting, strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and, together with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, strive for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. The two parties were of the common view that modern revisionism represented by the leading group of Yugoslavia was the main danger to the present international communist movement, and that a resolute struggle must be waged against it.

The two parties pointed out that Korea and China consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and made unremitting efforts for the realization of peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems and relaxation of international tension. The two parties pledged active support to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union on general disarmament, the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the normalization of the situation in West Berlin would be important measures in solving the post-war problems in Europe and safeguarding peace in Europe and the world.

The two parties pointed out with stress that U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, is stepping up in an all-round way its aggressive activities and war preparations. The United States is energetically postering militarism in West Germany and Japan, which are being turned into two dangerous sources of war in the West and East. The danger of a new world war at the instigation of the forces of war headed by U.S. imperialism still exists, and the people of the whole world must continue to maintain a high degree of vigilance.

The two parties expressed resolute support to the just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and democracy waged by the broad masses of the people in Laos, southern Vietnam, Japan, the Congo, Angola, Cuba and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two parties strongly condemned and expressed resolute opposition to the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism forcibly holding the southern part of Korea and China's territory of Taiwan. The Chinese Government and people fully support the proposition of the Korean Government for the peaceful unification of Korea; they resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running-dogs. The Korean Government and people consistently support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan; they are resolutely opposed to U.S. imperialists' occupation of Taiwan and their scheme to create "two Chinas."

The two parties expressed the firm belief that the aspiration of the Koreon people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and the aim of the Chinese people to liberate their own sacred territory of Taiwan would certainly be realized.

During the talks , the Chinese side highly praised the outstanding contributions made by the Korean Workers' Party in defending Marxism-Leninism and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp; it expressed sincere admiration for the revolutionary enthusiasm displayed and the great achievements scored by the industrious and courageous Korean people in their socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean people are standing steadfastly on guard at the eastern front of the socialist camp and giving powerful support to the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people.

The Korean side highly praised the great achievements won in socialist construction by the great Chinese people, rallied around and under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The achievements of the People's Republic of China in socialist construction have further strengthened the socialist camp and are a great inspiration to the peoples of various countries struggling for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Korean side expressed once again its sincere gratitude to the fraternal Chinese people, who not only supported the Korean people with blood in their war to liberate their fatherland, but also continued to give them enormous material aid since the war, and who consistently supported them in their struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Chinese Government and people warmly hailed the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR and considered that the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Korean and Soviet peoples and between the Chinese and Korean peoples sealed by the treaties fully conformed to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the three countries and were helpful to the cause of world peace and human progress.

During the talks, the two parties exchanged their experience in socialist construction. They expressed their satisfaction at the continuous consolidation and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their readiness to exert their utmost to continue to strengthen the fraternal friendship, mutual help and cooperation between the two countries.

Magnificent "Ujidun" Irrigation System Completed in DPRK

Part of completed Ujidun irrigation system.

The Ujidun Irrigation System, one of the largest systems in Korea, was completed on July 12.

This irrigation system will supply water to some 38,000 jungbo of farm-land in eight counties and cities on South and North Whanghai provinces. It will also supply water to a power station with a capacity of 5,600 kwh and to a big fish-pond which are to be built in the near future. Especially, the problem of industrial water has been completely solved in Sariwon, North Whanghai Province.

The contruction work of the system, started at the end of 1957, was completed in about three years and a half.

Irrigation System In Kiyang Near Completion

One of the largest irrigation systems will be also completed before long in Kiyang county of South Pyongan Province.

This irrigation system covers an area of more than 51,000 jungbo.

This irrigation system has five reservoirs counting comparatively larger ones alone, and 23 pumping stations with electric motors having a combined capacity of 30,000 HP.

A total of more than 135,000 bulldozers, excavators, stone breakers and cranes have been used for the construction of this irrigation work.

Further, constructors have executed the construction work, using more than 1,300 million cubic metres of loam, 84 million cubic metres of rocks, 25 million cubic metres of corner stones and 12 million cubic metres of concrete, with the help of farmers in the same province.

The crop of rice will increase by two tons per jungbo after the completion of the work, and the scenery in the province will be more beautiful.

Furthermore, along this waterway, many playgrounds, rest houses and small and medium electric power stations will be built, and more than 10,000 jungbo of reclaimed land will turn into fertile farmland. The constructors are doing their best to complete the irrigation work as soon as possible.

Returnees Play Active Part In Light Industry In DPRK

A total of 66,655 Koreans have been repatriated across the Eastern Sea to the DPRK under the Korea-Japan Red Cross agreement, including those who were returned aboard the 66th repatriation ships which left Japan on July 7.

Repatriates are making all-out efforts to develop national industries under the warm care extended by the DPRK Government, encouraged by the compatriots in the fatherland who are advancing like flying horses.

Especially, in light industries repatriates are planning production and designing their own plants and developing further their techniques which they acquired in Japan.

Recently, a new group of repatriates was organized at Shinuiju Rubber Factory.

The group consists of rubber manufacturers who returned to the fatherland aboard the 58th-62nd repatriation ships.

The DPRK Government assigned them to Shinuiju Rubber Factory and established a department for producing vinyl-chloride footwear in the factory according to their wishes, supplying them with machines for producing these goods.

Repatriates started production, using sewing machines, cutters and compressors which they had brought from Japan.

They are manufacturing various kinds of shoes with the daily target set at three thousand pairs of shoes.

Repatriates at Chongjin Silk Mill mechanized their factory and improved the production processes of nylon goods in cooperation with technicians and are trying to better the quality of their products.

67th and 68th Groups Arrive at Chongjin

Between July 14 and 12, the Soviet repatriation ships Norilsk and the Krilion ran between Chongjin and Niigata, taking the 67—68th groups of repatriates totaling 1,422.

This brings the total repatriated since Dec. 14, 1959, to 68,076.

Korean Citizens Rally, Hailing Treaty Between DPRK and China

"Korean Citizens' Rally Supporting Korean–Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" was held on July 17 in Tokyo. Attending the rally were some 1,500 Korean citizens hailing the Korean–Chinese treaty.

Attending the rally as guests were representatives of the Association of Chinese Residents in Japan, Japan–Korea Society, Japan-Afro–Asian Solidarity Committee, and Japan–China Friendship Society.

Ardently supporting the treaty, the representatives said unanimously that the treaty was a demonstration of world workers' solidarity and a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists plotting to provoke a new war.

Following the guests, Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan made a speech welcoming the treaty signed between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

In his speech, the Chairman emphasized Premier Kim Il Sung's words: "The Korean–Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance demonstrates the firm determination of the two peoples to struggle resolutely for defending their socialist fatherlands against invasion by the imperialists and for safeguarding peace, as well as their common desire to strengthen friendship which was gained through their joint bloody struggle."

Participants in the rally hailing the Korean-Chinese treaty.

Lauding the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers who risked or lost their lives to help the Korean people in the Korean war, Han Duk Su said that no power could break solidarity between the two peoples.

He also expressed his sincere gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China headed by Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese people for their disinterested cooperation and aid to the Korean people.

The Chairman pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were still hell-bent on maintaining their colonial predatory policy in South Korea, though the Government of the DPRK had been making consistent and unremitting efforts for accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Today, two months after the military coup was carried out in order to maintain the colonial rule confronting total collapse, South Korea is a dark prison of brutal military fascism, he said.

The fact, the Chirman continued, that Chang Do Yung was ousted from the posts of "Premier" and "Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," showed that people's anger at military fascism was rising and antagonisms growing sharper among the ruling classes.

The Chairman stressed that the current situation in South Korea demanded the Korean people strengthen their unity and rise up in the national struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Formation and consolidation of a united front of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet Pak Chung Hi clique was the most pressing task in the struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland, he added.

Military Fascist Clique Plots To Take Back Syngman Rhee

It was recently revealed that the military fascist clique was plotting to take back the notorious traitor Syngman Rhee to South Korea under instructions from the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called "chief" of the South Korean "mission" to the U.S. betrayed the secret plan on July 4, when he said in Honolulu that he would "welcome Syngman Rhee's homecoming."

Meanwhile, an AFP dispatch of July 13 from Tokyo reported that the clique had decided to "dispatch a new mission" to Hawaii in order to sound out Syngman Rhee's opinion on the plan. All these facts show that their plot is now being put into reality.

Military Fascists Close 371 More Publishing Houses

The military fascists on July 18 forcibly closed 371 publishing houses in South Korea, on the pretext that they were not "behaving well," according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

As reported before, the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" banned late in May daily newspapers, news services, weeklies and other publications totaling 853, on the ground that "these publishers were not equipped with satisfactory facilities."

Puppet Clique Investigates Local Officials

The military fascists are secretly inspecting local administration bodies, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

The inspection is apparently aimed at examining if their policies are carried out in localities, and at punishing public officials who do not obey their orders.

Deficit in General Account Increases to 18,500 Million Hwan

Red figures in the general account of the South Korean "Government" totaled 18,470 million hwan as of the end of June, showing a seven-fold increase over 2,483 million hwan recorded late in April, this year, Hapdong Tongshin reported from Seoul on July 13.

Flood Damage Increases In S. Korea

A total 320 South Koreans were reported dead, injured and lost as of 6 a.m., July 13, in the wake of the flood that plagued South Korea at the beginning of this month, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

More than 40,000 persons were made homeless, as their houses and household belongings were washed away by the flood, a Hapdong Tongshin report said.

Further, houses destroyed and demolished totaled 7,128 and more than 25,900 jungbo of farmland were swept away and buried. Embankments, roads and bridges in more than 2,815 places were damaged. Damage done by the flood is estimated at 2,400 million hwan.

Foreign Publications Report on Severe Suppression of Press and Speech in S. Korea

Nowadays, South Korean newspapers are under complete control of the military government, according to an AFP report dated July 16 from Seoul.

For this reason, there are no open discussions on public problems in any publications in South Korea, and Seoul has been turned into a pool of rumors, as rumors about criminal acts by the military fascists are rampant in the city, the same report said.

Prior to this report, "Christian Science Monitor" said that journalists in South Korea would be arrested, unless they wrote articles to suit military fascists' tastes.

If South Korean people are asked about social conditions of South Korea, they begin to speak after making sure that they want to remain nameless, the same report said.

Even the military government officials do not want to reveal their identity, the AFP report said.

Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shinbun" carried an editorial in a recent issue that South Korean people are keeping silence, owing to severe suppression of the press and speech by the military fascists.

Entry of DPRK Delegates into Japan Should be Permitted

The 7th World Conference Against A and H Bombs will be held in Hiroshima and Tokyo, Japan, starting August 6.

About 150 representatives from some 50 countries all over the world will participate in this conference. At the conference, discussions will be concentrated on the question of getting rid of the menace of nuclear war.

The Japanese Government, taking a consistent unfriendly attitude toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has been denying DPRK representatives entry into Japan, making it impossible for them to participate in any of the past anti-nuclear world conferences.

Last year representatives of our country came as far as Hongkong, but were compelled to return home, unable to reach Japan.

Kaoru Yasui, Board Chairman of the Japan Council Against A and H Bombs, visited on July 22 the Foreign Office and demanded strongly that it should issue entry permits to the representatives of the DPRK.

The Japanese authorities could only answer: "Wait a year more."

Such an attitude of the Japanese Government is met with daily mounting opposition among the Japanese people.

Treaties Hailed in Japan as Safeguarding Asian and World Peace

The treaty between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and that between the DPRK and China are being hailed in Japan as safeguarding Asian and world peace.

Serious Blow to Warmongers

By Koshiro Okakura

The Enlarged Meeting of the Japan-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee decided on July 15 to support positively the treaty signed between the DPRK and the USSR and that between the DPRK and China.

These two treaties are of great significance in safeguarding the peace in Japan and Asia as well as in accomplishing unification of Korea.

The imperialists are now producing dangers of war all over the world, particularly in Korea and Berlin. They are also hell-bent on preparations for a new war, intensifying tension in South Korea, Japan and Taiwan.

Therefore, these treaties will be an appalling blow to the imperialists.

(Board-Chairman of the Japan-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee)

Treaties Block Invasion By U.S. Imperialists

(By Chen Kung Wang)

I wholeheartedly welcome the treaty signed between the DPRK and China and that between the DPRK and the USSR. The U.S. imperialists, instead of learning lessons from their shameful defeat in the Korean War, are plotting to form a NEATO military alliance as a step to a new war.

At this juncture, the two treaties will contribute greatly to maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

We, Chinese people, will struggle vigorously for forcing the U.S. forces to pull out from South Korea and Taiwan as well as for maintaining the peace in Asia.

(Vice-Chairman of Association of Chinese Residents in Japan)

Editorial

On the Occasion of the 8th Anniversary of Conclusion of Korean Armistice Agreement

The eighth anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement is just around the corner. On July 27, 1953, the U.S. imperialists were forced to sign this agreement, when they realized that no matter what powerful weapons they might use, they could not conquer the Korean people. When they started the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists were sure that they could liquidate the Korean people from this earth only in a day or two. However, this conviction on the part of the U.S. imperialists was miserably shattered and the prestige of the United Nations fell to the ground.

There was no alternative left for the U.S. imperialists but to bend their knees to the Korean people.

Since the Armistice, the Korean people have been making every effort to change the Armistice into a lasting peace. On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists are utilizing the armistice as a breathing period for preparing for a new war.

This fact shows clearly that they have not yet abandoned their aggressive designs in Korea in spite of their words to the contrary. If not so, how can we explain the stationing of U.S. armed forces in South Korea? How can they justify the fact that Taiwan, integral part of the People's Republic of China, is still under U.S. military occupation? Why are they so keen on reviving militarism in Japan?

In the light of these facts, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, concluded between the DPRK and the Soviet Union on July 6, and another between the DPRK and China on July 11, are entirely justifiable, because the main purpose of these treaties is to maintain the peace in the Far East by blocking the U.S. imperialist maneuvers for new aggression.

The U.S. imperialists should know that they are no longer able to invade any country of Asia at their will.

The Koreon people's struggles will continue until the U.S. imperialists are forced to pull out of South Korea and until the Korean people win final victory.

KOREAN LITERATURE IN FULL BLOOM IN DPRK

(Continued from previous issue)

To achieve this purpose successfully, Korean writers regarded it as their major task in their creative activities to depict people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rheeites. At the same time, Korean writers accepted it as their duty to give expression to daily aggravating South Korean people's living and to expose thoroughly the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule which is the root-cause of all the miseries and sufferings of the South Korean people.

2. Korean Literature During the Period of the Fatherland Liberation War

On June 25,1950, the Korean war broke out at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists who had been planning to extend their aggression even to the northern part of the Republic, utilizing South Korea as their military base.

As the result, people in the northern half of the Republic were forced to suspend temporarily their peaceful construction work and to wage struggle against the enemy to defend national independence and their socialist gains.

"Everything for final victory over the enemy!"—this appeal by Premier Kim Il Sung captured the hearts of all the Korean people and it became their supreme slogan during the war. This was also the case with all the Korean writers who accepted this appeal as the highest objective of their creative literary activities.

Greatly encouraged and led by the teachings (June 30, 1961) of Marshal Kim Il Sung that "Korean art must be of the kind that measures up to the heroic Korean people," writers were endeavoring to sharpen literary weapons aimed at the enemy. Thus, they succeeded in heightening the quality of their works by giving artistic expression n their works to immortal feats of the Kopean people, adding a new page to the history of our literature.

Their endeavors were fruitfully rewarded by such masterpieces as: "Behold the sea before us," a reportage by Kim Sa Ryang, "A senior telephoner," a short story by Pak Ung Gul, "A burning island" by Hoang Gun, "The old comrades and the new" by Yun Se Jung, as well as poems such as "A trumpeter" by Pak Se Yung and "Among these people" by Kim Jo Gyu.

All these works portray the morality of the Korean People's Army men who are always ready to devote themselves anywhere and anytime to the interests of the people, as well as their heroism and patriotism, which are deeply rooted in the people.

Among the works produced during the Korean war, we can find a number of works dealing with the heroic struggles of home-fronters, particularly, partisans and underground workers in areas temporarily occupied by the enemy.

Thus, the invincibility of people's struggle found its expression in such works as "The Dedong River" by Han Sul Ya, "Struggling villagers" by Chun Se Bong and "The Ururi Plains," an epic by Min Byung Kyun.

Many other works of this

Literary works and magazines published in the DPRK.

Period are characterized by their relentless exposal of the enemies' atrocities which were objects of popular hatred, these bestial acts of the enemy sharply contrasting to the noble moral features of the Korean people and their army.

We have "Wolf," a short story by Han Sul Ya and "Devil" by Li Buk Myung, as the works of this kind.

Further, Song Yung wrote a play "Kanghua Island" in which the writer exposes the U.S. imperialists as the inveterate enemies of the Korean people, from historical point of view.

By the way, this play deals with the historic incidents in 1870's when the U.S. armed forces frequently invaded the territory of Korea in spite of their repeated defeats.

To depict people's boundless devotion to the party and the fatherland, that is, to deal with the question of partisanship—this was one of the other important characteristics in literary creative activities during the Koren war period.

Thus, revolutionary traditions established by Marshal Kim Il Sung and his comrades through their armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in the thirties were naturally an inexhaustible source from which writers drew their subject matters for their works.

Han Sul Ya's "History" is a representative achievement in this respect.

As we have seen, Korean writers did their creative activities during the three-year hard-fought war, consistently encouraging and inspiring the people with the conviction that the people will win final victory. Thus, our literature was enriched more than before in its content through the experience of the war.

In speaking of the development of our literature during the Korean war, we must take into consideration the fact that, in the course of the war, a fierce ideological struggle was conducted against the elements at home, who were hostile to the party literary line.

This latter struggle was against the Lim Hua group who, directly instructed by Pak Heun Yung and Li Syng Yeup, notorious spies for the U.S. imperialists, had resorted to every possible maneuver to deviate our literature from the party line, by bringing in it various poisonous elements so that they could destroy irrecoverably our literature from within.

These maneuvers on the part of the Lim Hua clique were started immediately after the Liberation.

Upholding the decisions of the 5th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party held in 1952, Korean writers could liquidate factional activities by the Lim Hua clique when they had exposed the real nature of the clique's works containing various sorts of reactionary thought, that is, defeatism or nihilism.

These "isms," together with the sentiment of resignation expressed in their works, were doomed to serve the U.S. imperialists. These were not unrelated to their attitude of despair toward realities, which they seriously distorted.

Korean writers in the northern part of the Republic could lead this struggle to a success, through their consistent adherence to the party's literary principle.

Even under conditions of rigorous wartime austerity, the writers of our country were able to carry out their glorious mission of encouraging people toward final victory, by using their pens as strong and sharp-edged weapons aimed at the enemies. It must, above all, be emphasized that they could accomplish their tasks successfully because they faithfully followed the literary principle of the party.

3. Post-War Korean Literature

The Korean war ended in 1953 in a victory for the Korean people. The 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party set forth before the Korean people a general political line—clarifying the tasks at respective stages—along which post-war rehabilitation and socialist construction were to be pushed forward.

Eight years construction since then has turned the northern part of Korea into a powerful industrial and agricultural country and, as the result, one can hardly find out any trace of war damage there.

Keeping abreast with the advance of socialist construction in the northern half of the country during the post-war period, the literature of this country has also made a big stride.

Under such circumstances, the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party held in 1956 was naturally of epoch-making significance in pushing ahead Korean literature, and decisions adopted at the Congress were of program significance to writers in promoting their creative activities.

The Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party laid down before writers the following as their prime tasks;

1. Writers should wage more vigorously their struggle against reactionary bourgeois ideas, by devoting themselves more to the party, and at the same time by arming themselves more strongly with the world-view of Marxism-Leninism.

2. They should endeavor to enrich the centuries-old heritage of Korean classic literature and to be true heir to it.

To base their future literary activities on these historic decisions, the Second Congress of Korean Writers was held shortly after the Party Congress.

At the Congress, it was reaffirmed that writers should uphold socialistic realism as the only method for their creative literary activity and be faithful to the literary principle of Leninism.

(Continued to next issue)

Korea—Example of Socialism In Asia: *By Emiglio Salci Amade*

In 1958, I went to Antung from Peking to see the Chinese People's Volunteers evacuating from North Korea. Just beyond the Yalu River, I saw destroyed factories and buildings as well as rebuilt ones.

So, before visiting there in 1960, I had the following idea of Korea: a country where new houses are being built alongside "makeshift shacks" and some are happy and others are not..

When my plane circled round over Pyongyang, however, I saw a scene completely different from this idea. A marvelously beautiful city, orderly and neat, made an undescribably deep impression on my mind.

When I alighted from the plane and entered the city, my eyes were fixed on the lively streets. Passers-by had open and happy looks. Their clothes were neat and clean.

I found my view of Korea far behind the times, as I went deeper into the people's life, looking into their daily income, expenditures and others.

I found that Korea was a country where miraculous achievements are recorded in rebuilding houses and plants as well as in the ideological and spiritual development of the people.

In North Korea, we met many repatriates from Japan. I was surprised to find that most of them were born in South Korea. They came to the northern part of the Republic, leaving their families or relatives in South Korea or in Japan.

I happended to see a doctor repatriated from Japan. He had not been so poor in Japan, as he ran a hospital there.

When I asked him why he came back to the North, instead of returning to his home in the South, he said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is my true fatherland, because it is making unremitting efforts to give people a happy life and to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland."

His words were absolutely right! And his words included a correct answer to the Korean problem–reunification of Korea.

Then, how were the repatriates getting along in their fatherland?

They were all provided with houses and jobs within two weeks after their return home. Free from anxiety, they are enjoying a stable and cultured life. Their children receive free education. But this is no wonder. This is quite natural in a socialist country where no one is permitted to be rich at the expense of others.

During the first one week of my visit there, I could not find a clear-cut answer to the question: "The destroyed Pyongyang has been turned into a beautiful modern city. Are other cities being rebuilt so rapidly?" But this question gradually receded from my mind, as I travelled in various other districts.

Everywhere in North Korea, far away from the capital or near it, a large-scale construction work was now in full swing. I saw it in Heugnam, Hamheung, Wonsan, Chongjin and other districts.

The tempo and scale of the construction work could be understood by the fact the comparatively small buildings were called there "temporary houses."

After a three-week stay in North Korea, I could say without hesitation:

"The socialist camp has an 'example' of socialism in Asia. This example is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

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